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AMHR2 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7111a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q16671
Other Accession	Q28616
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Rabbit, Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	62750
Antigen Region	13-42

Additional Information

Gene ID	269
Other Names	Anti-Muellerian hormone type-2 receptor, Anti-Muellerian hormone type II receptor, AMH type II receptor, MIS type II receptor, MISRII, MRII, AMHR2, AMHR, MISR2
Target/Specificity	This AMHR2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 13-42 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human AMHR2.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	AMHR2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	AMHR2
Synonyms	AMHR, MISR2

Function	On ligand binding, forms a receptor complex consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I receptors which autophosphorylate, then bind and activate SMAD transcriptional regulators. Receptor for anti-Muellerian hormone.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

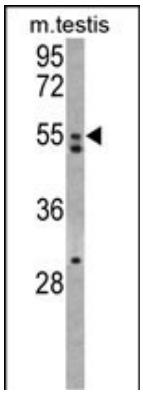
Background

The AMH receptor (AMHR or AMHR2) is a serine/threonine kinase with a single transmembrane domain belonging to the family of type II receptors for TGF-beta-related proteins. Anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) and its receptor are involved in the regression of Mullerian ducts in male fetuses. Male sex differentiation is mediated by 2 discrete hormones produced by the fetal testis. Testosterone, produced by Leydig cells, virilizes the external genitalia and promotes prostatic growth; anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) results in regression of Mullerian ducts which would otherwise differentiate into the uterus and fallopian tubes.

References

Picard, J.Y., et al., J. Soc. Biol. 196(3):217-221 (2002). Teixeira, J., et al., Endocr. Rev. 22(5):657-674 (2001). Imbeaud, S., et al., Nat. Genet. 11(4):382-388 (1995). Visser, J.A., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 215(3):1029-1036 (1995). Sinisi, A.A., et al., J. Endocrinol. Invest. 26 (3 Suppl), 23-28 (2003).

Images



Western blot analysis of AMHR2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP7111a) in mouse testis tissue lysates (35ug/lane). AMHR2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

Citations

- Biological and clinical significance of anti-M □¼llerian hormone determination in blood serum of the mare.
- Expression of anti-M □¼llerian hormone, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor (CDKN1B), androgen receptor, and connexin 43 in equine testes during puberty.
- Expression of anti-M □¼llerian hormone, CDKN1B, connexin 43, androgen receptor and steroidogenic enzymes in the equine cryptorchid testis.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.